

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AG 000.5 (12 Sep 45)JA

APO 500
12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

TO: The Judge Advocate General
Washington 25, D. C.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiners is to the effect that:

On 9 February 1945 American troops were closing in on Manila and the bombing and shelling were continuous. Fires had broken out, water and food had become extremely difficult to obtain, and safe shelter was sought by countless numbers of refugees throughout the city (R 1, 5, 29). During the afternoon of 9 February and into the evening Japanese patrols scoured the Ermita District, routing from their homes and places of business everyone in that area and bringing them to Plaza Fergusson (Ex. C, D; R 15). These people were told that because of the bombs and shellfire it was the desire of the Japanese to assemble them in protected areas and since the statement seemed reasonable under the circumstances, most of the civilians went voluntarily (R 79, 282).

By approximately 1700 hours some 2,000 men, women and children, all civilians and of mixed nationalities, had been brought to the Plaza and at that time a Japanese officer who appeared to be in charge came and ordered that the men and older male children be separated from the women and children (R 1-6, 204). The men were taken to the Manila Hotel and the women and children to the Bay View Hotel, with the exception of a small group of approximately twenty girls who were taken to a nearby restaurant called "The Coffee Pot", a lounge or club for Japanese officers and enlisted men. Those in this group were given food and liquor and from there they went to the Bay View Hotel where they were put on one of the upper floors (R 80, 81, 129). The remainder of the captives appear to have been kept on the lower floors of the hotel (R 287).

Between the hours of 1800 and 0430 the following morning the Japanese removed any doubt they might have had as to the "protection" which they were to receive. In twos and threes, enlisted men and officers came to the various rooms in which these women had been quartered, selected those they wished by the light of candles and flashlights, took them to other rooms and raped them (R 70-76, 111, 133).

Similar scenes were enacted at the nearby Boulevard Alhambra and Miramar Apartments where the Filipino women in the group were taken during the following day. Throughout the nights of confinement in all three places young girls were forced, some at bayonet point, to go with these Japanese for their pleasures (R 53, 70, 235, 515, 553).

The reason for this segregation was given early in the afternoon of 10 February when one of the women inquired of an officer as to the reason the Filipinos were leaving the hotel. Believing her to be white, he answered "We hate white women..... There are orders that we are to kill all of you, but we are waiting because we may decide to use all of the white women as our frontline to keep the Americans from coming in on us" (R 528).

Only seven of the victims would admit having been raped (R 72, 113, 132, 150, 551, 731, 743), although the proof is clear that at least forty were violated, the same being indicated by their return to their rooms in nervous condition with hair and dress disarranged and frequently with blood showing upon their garments. Thirty six state that attempts were made to rape them and the evidence indicates that, notwithstanding their denial of the accomplishment of the act, these attacks came suspiciously close to fruition (R 82, 84, 130, 174, 255, 397, 575).

This treatment continued for varying periods, the persons confined at the Bay View Hotel being released or escaping on 12 February 1945 and those at the Boulevard Alhambra and Miramar Apartments being released or escaping on 13 February, all of which releases, with some exceptions to be commented upon later, were necessitated by bombing and shelling and resultant fire (R 25, 586).

During these three days, the following incidents exemplify the terroristic debauchery that took place:

In one night, a twenty-four year old Filipino woman was raped between twelve and fifteen times. Notwithstanding that she became so dazed and weak after the first few attacks that she fell to the floor half-conscious, Japanese continued until 0400 to enter the room and drag her away for further ravishment (R 134).

One Japanese, in a spirit of drunken braggadocio, showed the sharpness of his bayonet by ripping a girl's skirt open from its bottom to her hips with a slash (R 209).

Kicking girls as they lay prostrate on the floor was a common occurrence and there were instances where a girl was dragged away, her attacker grasping her leg and pulling her along on her back (R 70, 207).

A few were able to escape the common fate by claiming they were menstruating, although demonstrative proof was usually required and was sometimes followed by a blow with a rifle butt (R 59, 116, 354).

One girl accompanied a particular Japanese quite willingly, saying that he was her sweetheart and she "had already promised him that" while some others acquiesced without resistance solely because of fear and their captors' promises of freedom if they would submit quietly (R 116, 120).

A fourteen year old British girl was taken with her sister, pushed and kicked along the corridor to another room and raped at least four times, was allowed finally to return to her own room, bleeding and torn (R 72). Having a light complexion, she was favored and, in fact, the white girls were searched out and segregated (R 70).

A Turkish woman, forty years of age, successfully and resourcefully dissuaded a would-be attacker by claiming she was too old and removing and showing her false teeth to prove it. She then kept her daughter safe by hiding her underneath her skirt (R 396, 398).

In the face of pointed weapons, the sheer determination of an elderly friend protected a young mother with a child in her arms from being taken (R 300).

Three prostitutes told their fellow captives that they would submit to the Japanese and thus attempt to protect the younger girls and married women (R 628). Some of the victims clearly felt grateful for the protection thus afforded (R 466, 489).

At the Miramar, an officer took a fifteen year old Filipino girl to his room, asked her to go to bed and when she refused, he proposed that she marry him. This she also refused, whereupon he told her she was no good and sent her back to the Bay View Hotel (R 588, 591).

No such incidents seem to have occurred during the daytime, although thirst and hunger kept these victims in acute discomfort. On the second day, one group were brought a pail of dirty water which was partially spilled on the floor in their haste to drink. Such spilled drops were eagerly licked off the floor. The drinking water supply was also supplemented by water from the toilets, and for food they received a few biscuits (which were thrown on the floor), a small can of fish and some vitamin pills. This was to serve fifty people (R 235, 237). Another group, twelve in number, received a pail of water, a box of crackers, a kettle of hot tea, some sugar and some vitamin pills. Also given to them were some tennis shoes. Except for the molestations, these women felt they had been comparatively well treated, and apparently it was because one of the Japanese had previously fallen in love with a girl in that room (R 23-25). Old biscuits and salty water were the lot of a less fortunate party of twenty (R 57).

In the main dining room on the first floor of the hotel, two or three ladies of the Red Cross set up an aid station for the sick and wounded on 10 February and during the afternoon of that day, from two hundred to two hundred fifty women and children were brought there from the rooms upstairs (R 21, 76, 561). This refuge was but temporary, however, and during the following nights of captivity, girls were not only taken from the dining room but some were raped there among their fellow captives (R 414, 562).

As if apace with the steadily mounting battle outside, the attacks and terrorism in the hotel rose to a crescendo during the third night and fourth morning of captivity. A Japanese officer known as TERAMOTO told one lady, early in the morning of 13 February, that he was going away to fight the Americans and to die, and that before he left he wished to have intercourse with her daughter as his last worldly pleasure; others stated that they constituted a "suicide detail" and behaved even more brutally than before (R 11, 412, 494).

Fire, which broke out in the Bay View Hotel on the 12th and at the Miramar and Alhambra on the 13th, proved the salvation for these victims. Some were rather unwillingly released, and others escaped in the resulting confusion (R 25, 526, 562, 570).

One girl is known to have contracted gonorrhea as a result of this experience and nearly all of them obtained medical examinations when the Americans came (R 160, 183, 352). No pregnancies and no deaths having a direct connection with the atrocity appear to have followed it, although at least two ladies had to be treated for shock and generally weakened condition (R 188, 240).

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合衆國陸軍總司令部 太平洋方面事務局 戦犯部
軍事郵便第五〇。

AG 0005 (125475)JA 一九四五年(昭和二十年)九月十二日

題目 戦虐行為ニ関スル戦犯部報告
宛先 コロンビアコロニンゴ十五 商務局長

二 證據概要

第一にヨリ引用セラレタル證據概要ハ次、如キ趣旨、
デアリ。

一九四五年(昭和二十年)二月九日、アメリカ軍部隊ハ、
包圍シ、爆撃、砲撃ハ、繼續シテ来リ。火災が發生シ、
食糧、取得ハ極端ニ困難トナリ、市内到ル所、
避難民が安全避難所ヲ求めテ来リ(民、52)
死者多数乃至、刻ニカケテ日本軍偵察隊ハ到ルニシテ、
被害甚大ナルト共ニ同地域ノ全テノ人ヲソノ家及勤務
所ヨリ逐ヒ出シ、彼等ヲ、ヘルシン廣場ヘ送リテ、
シツタ。(F.C.R. 15) 是等ノ人々ニ對シ砲撃、
ニ彼等ヲ安全地帯ニ集結セシメトハ日本軍、希望
デアルト語ツタ。諸狀勢ヨリシテ、コノ声ハ、
モトセラレ、市民、文部令ハ自覺的ニシツタ。(R. 99) 22

v. 1

一七〇〇時頃、全テ一般ノ人々種々、國籍、
ニ。一、男子、婦女、子供、
日本軍、捕虜、
少年

2844

ハ婦女子ト命置セラレニキ。命令シタ。(R 16 284)
 結ニ人、少女ヨリナルホタルーブガコービー・ボットト
 呼ビレル日本軍將校並ニ下士官兵、娯楽所内至
 クラグタル近ク料理店へ連シテ外に男子ハ
 マミラホテルへ婦女子ハベイ・グエー・ホテルへ引致セシタ。
 エグルーノ人々ハ食料ト酒ヲ賣ニテ処カラ彼等ハ
 コー・グエー・ホテルへ行キ、何階カ知ラヌガ階上ノ一ツへ
 入シラレタ。(R 80, 81, 129) 殲命、惨辱ハホテルノ階下ニ入
 ラレタラシイ。(R 287)

一八。時ヨリ翌立朝。四三。分、間ニ日本兵ハコシカラ受ル
 ベキ保護ニ就テ彼等ガ想ヲ抱イタデテ不安ヲ
 感カシタ。三々五々下士官兵將校ガ婦人連、泊メラシ
 テキル種々、部屋ニヤツテ来テ、蠟燭、灯ヤ懐中電燈等
 皆ミノ女ヲ選ビ他、部屋へ連シテ各キ彼等ヲ虐待シタ。
 (R 70, 76, 111, 133)

同ジ様ナ光景ハアルバングラ廣小路、近クミラマー・アパート
 メントデモ演ゼラレタ。~~其処ハ、三三三ガビルヲ行キ、~~
~~町中捕ヘシタ。監禁、数夜ヲ通ジ三ヶ沙全部~~
~~テ少女連ハ或者ハ武カデ脅サレ、是等日本人連ハ~~
~~ハ、~~
 (R 43, 40, 235, 515, 513)

20.2

ヲ命置、理由ハ二月十日ノ午後早ク婦人連ノ一人ガアイロ
 ビン人ガホテルヲ出テ行キ理由ニ就テ或將校ニ尋ネタ時ニ
 解ツタ。彼女ヲ日色人種ト信ジテ彼ハ答ヘタ。
 「吾々ハ日色婦人ヲ憎ム……吾々ハ貴方方金ヲ殺ス

2844

様 命令サレテキル。併シ 吾々ハ 金デ、白色 婦人ヲ、アメリカ人
ガ 五五五ヲ 龍衣フーヲ 防グ為ニ 吾軍ノ 第一線ニ 使用スルニ
決スルキヲ 常ニ 援ニ 建シキル。 (R 328)

被害者ノ うち七人ガ 暴行サレタコトヲ 承認シタ。(R 113, 132, 150, 551, 731, 743) 併シ 少クトモ 四。人ガ 暴行サレタ 證據ハ
明カデア。 前記述ノ 件ハ 彼等ガ 髪ヲ 衣服ヲ 乱シテ、 赤々
衣服ニ 血、 跡ヲ 附ケテ 興奮シタ 様子デ 部屋ニ 歸ツテキタ、
デモ 解ル。 三六人ハ 凌辱スル 計画ガ アッタト 述ベタ 丈デアガ、
證據ハ 彼等ガ 暴行ハ 成就シタカッタト 否定スルニ 不
ラズ、 ソレガ 完成ニ 近カッタ 嫌疑 アルコトヲ 示ス。

(R 82, 84, 130, 174, 255, 399, 575)

此ノ 取扱ハ 夫々 違ツタ 期間 償イタ。 ベイ、グー、ホテルニ
監禁サレタ 人々ハ 一九四五年(昭和二十年)三月十日ニ 放免
サレタリ、 或ハ 逃ゲアル ハンブラ 廣小 路、 及ビ ミラマール、 パー
トメント、 是等ノ 人々ハ 三月十三日ニ 放免サレ、 或ハ 逃ゲタ
後ニ 詳述スベキ 若干ノ 例外ヲ 除イテ、 釋放者ノ 全部ハ
砲爆、 撃トソノ 結果タル 火災ニ 依リ 釋放ヲ 余儀ナ
サレタデア。(R 58, 586)

是等 三日間ヲ 通ジテ、 仲ハ 約ハル 心ニ 放蕩ヲ 創スル。
一晚ニ 或ルニ 四オ、 フリッピン 婦人ハ 十ニ 乃至 十五回 凌辱サレタ。
彼女ハ 始メ、 数回、 攻撃デ 氣ガ 遠クナリ、 弱リ、 半ハ 意識ヲ 失ツテ
床ニ 倒レタ 程デアッタニ 拘ラズ、 日本人ハ、 四。時 迄 部屋ニ 入り
續ケテハ 彼女ヲ 更ニ 強姦スル 爲ニ 引曳ツテ 行ツタ。(R 134)

No. 3

2844

No. 4

一日本名ハ酒ノ上ニ自慢テ一少女ノスカートヲ裾カラ彼女ノ唇
迄一斬リニ割キテ彼女ノ命ノ鋭サヲ示シタ(見. 209)
銀貨ガ袋ニ藏メシタヤノ少女達ヲ蹴ルハ喜連ノ事ナ
リ、一少女ガリ、暴カ者ニ斬ヲ被テ、仰向ニ倒セシテ
非命ヲ受ケタリ云々 前記多々(見. 210)
(見. 211)

少数ノ者ハ月経中デアルト主張シテ一般ノ運命ヲ免レタ。併シ
 常ニソレヲ示ス證據ヲ要求セラレ、時ニ銃床デ一政リサレタ(R 59,
 116, 254)或ル少女ハ特殊ノ一日本人ト、外ノ或ル者ハ唯單ニ恐怖ト
 ソノ監禁人ノ静カニ服従スレバ自由ニシテヤルト云フ約束ヲケデ
 抵抗モセズニ默從シタニ引キ換ヘ彼ハ彼女ノ愛人デアリ、彼女ハ
 「既ニ彼トソレヲ約束シタト云ヒナカラ全ク欣ンテ連レ立ツテ行
 ツタ(R 116, 120)

十四オニナル英國ノ一少女ハ妹ト共ニ連行サレタ。廊下ヲ突イタリ
 蹴ラレタリシテ他ノ部屋ヘ入レラレ少クモ四回暴行サレ最後ニ
 血ヲ流シ、傷ヲシテ自分ノ部屋ヘ歸ルヲ許サレタ(R 72)美人ガッタ
 ノテ彼女ハ愛セラレタ。實際ニ白人ノ少女ハ搜シ出サレ分離サレタ(R 70)
 四オニナル一土耳其婦人ハ暴行スル續リテヤツテ末タ田カニ彼女ハ
 年ヲトリ過ヤテキルト訴ヘソレヲ證明スルタメ一彼女ノ義齒ヲ取
 外シテ見セラ、上キク、利口思ヒ止マラセタ。ソノ時、彼女ハソノ根ヲスクー
 トノ下ニ隠シテ難ヲ免レタ(R 396, 398)

或ル可成リ年トツタ友ハハ武器ヲ突キツケラレタガ断年免
 決意ヲ示シ子供ヲ抱イテ若イ母親ガ運レ去ラレ防イタ(R 300)
 二人ノ醜業婦ハソノ仲間ノ信者カニ自分達ハ日本人ニ服従シヨウ
 ソウシテ若イ少女ト既婚婦人ヲ護ラリト思フト語ツタ(R 628)
 犠牲者ノ何人カハ斯クシテ便ヘラレタ保護ニ明ラカニ感謝シテ

キタ(R 466, 489)

「ミラマール」ニ於テ一將校ハ十五オノ一少女ヲ自分ノ部
 屋ヘ連レテ行キ、履ヲウツタ。彼女ガ断年ト彼ハ結婚ヲ申込
 ンタ。コレヲモ彼女ハ断年トシテ彼ハオ前ハ役ニシタキイト云ツテ

Doc 2844

No 6

彼女ヲ「ベイ・ガ子」ホテルへ送り歸シタ。(R 588, 591)
此様ア多クハ苦悶ハ起ラナカッタシイ、併シ渴ト飢ハ是等ノ
被害者ヲ激シイ苦痛ニ悩マセタ。二日目或ルグループハ一桶ノ汚
水が運バレテ来タガ、彼等が急ギ飲マツタノデ床ニ所々コホ
レタ。コノコホシタ水滴ハ夢中ニ床カラ滴メトラレタ。飲料水ノ
供給モ亦使所カラ、水ヲ補ハレ、食糧トシテ彼等ハ少量、
ビスケット(ツレハ床ノ上ニ投げラレタ)ハサナ魚、罐詰、若干、
ガクミン球ヲ受取ツタ。コレガ五千人分デアツタ(R 235, 237)十二名
ヨリナル他、グループハ一桶ノ水一箱ノ堅パン、熱イ茶ヲ藥罐ニ
一杯、若干ノ砂糖及ビビタミン球ヲ貰ツタ。ソレカラ亦何足カノ
デニス靴ガ彼等ニ與ヘラレタ。イタツラヲサレルコトヲ除ケバ、是
等ノ婦人連ハ自分連ハ比較的良ク待遇サレテキタト感シタ。
ソレヲソレハ明カニ一人ノ日本人ガソノ部屋、一少女ト前カラ意ニ
落チアキタヲ一依ルデアツタ(R 235)他ノ二十人組ノ不運ナ者
連ハホシノ僅カヲ徴シタビスケットト塩水シカ与ヘラレタ。(R 57)
ホテルノ一階ニアル中央食堂ニ二三人、赤十字、婦人が二月十日ニ
傷病者、為ノ救護所ヲ設ケソノ日ノ午後二〇乃至二五。名
ノ婦女子ガ階上ノ部屋カラ其処ヘ連シテ来ラレタ。(R 2176, 561)
併シソノ保護ハ一時的ナモノニ過ギズ、ソノ後、監禁ノ數夜ハ
少女連ハ食堂カラ連シ去ラレタバカリホナク或者ハソノ食堂ニ
仲間ノ俘虜、同ギ暴行ヲ受ケタ(R 44, 562)
愴モ着々ト高調シツ、アル戶外ノ戦闘ト競フカ、如ク、ホテル
内ノ暴行、テロ行爲ハ監禁モ索三夜カラ第四日、朝漸次激
シテ加ヘタ。奇本(音訳)トシテ知ラレタル日本將校ハ二日

